

Capt John M. Rice

Journal & Confederate.

VOL. I.

CAMDEN, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3 1865.

NO 29.

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EDITORS.

Terms of Subscription.

Tri-Weekly per month	\$3.50
for Six Months	\$20.00
Weekly	\$10.00
Single copy	\$1.00

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CAMDEN WEDNESDAY, MAY 3,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Subscribers living in Kirkwood and elsewhere, whose paper heretofore has been put in the post office, will in future find them at the printing office, until further notice.

A Yankee fleet is being prepared at Washington. European waters to consist of the powerful vessels relieved from blockade duty by recent occurrences.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Are there not some enterprising gentlemen in our midst who would engage in running a two horse stage line, tri-weekly, between this place and Columbia? Not only could a fortune be made by such investment, but the party engaged would be considered public benefactors, and receive the thanks of the people of both sections.

Owing to the space occupied in publishing the particulars attending the recent Washington tragedy, we are unable to serve our readers with the usual variety of interesting matter. The limited facilities for receiving our mails regular, also precludes the publication of many items of news. We trust the intelligent public will bear with us, until mail arrangements can be perfected.

ERRORS OF THE WAR.—Our errors in the conception of the mode for carrying on the war with the Yankees are all the growth of West Point. The role in that school insisted upon artillery and engineering, all the other departments being subordinate; and this was quite true and proper, no doubt, in recognition of the necessities of European warfare—a country of vast plains and open battle-fields, densely populated, with walled towns and scientific defences. But in a country like ours of dense thicket, interminable swamp, no important and well-defended cities, we might and should carry on the war for a thousand years, yet never suffer from a single field of slaughter. A handful of Seminoles, hardly twelve hundred, baffled for five years all the arms of the whole United States. The red men were not ambitious of the glories of European war; fortunately, they did not know the use of artillery, and still more fortunately had none with which to encumber them. They had, luckily, neither a commissariat nor a quartermaster's department. There was no speculation among their few officials. They attempted to fortify no place; and contented themselves with such fights only as enabled them to harass and cut off parties, when the enemy was too strong openly to be encountered. Briefly, the Seminoles did what we scorned to do—used their natural resources of courage, cunning, activity—the cover of their forests, the rifle, the marsh tackay, and a little sagamite in their corn pouches. They had no wagons, no teams, to be captured. They carried five days' provisions in their haversacks, when these gave out, slipped back into their fastnesses, until new supplies could be ground and parched. And now, with three hundred thousand able-bodied men, adopting the Seminole process in thicket, swamp and mountain, why any negotiation which secures us less than independence! So asks the Columbia "Phoenix."

THE LATEST, AND IF TRUE, THE BEST.—By letters received and from other sources entitled to credence, we hear that ANDREW JOHNSTON, the new President, was hung by a mob in Washington City a few days since—LINCOLN'S son BOB is said to have been the leader of the party imposing such punishment, or in other words, doing the old sinner justice. BOB was no doubt fully impressed with the fact that what was sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN is said to have telegraphed the president, after his having dissented from the articles of peace proposed, that they had been fighting for the restoration of the Union; that if he wished to wage a war against the South for the purpose of emancipating the slaves and confiscating other property, he must find other generals to do the work, and that they would at once disband their armies.

The English Press on Lincoln's Second Term of Office—The Recognition Question in a New Light.

The London "Standard" has an editorial on the second inauguration of Lincoln. Its publication, even at this late day, may prove interesting to many. It says:

Lincoln in 1861 could claim with some show of reason, to be the President of the whole thirty-four States; for, though fifteen of them had unanimously and peremptorily rejected him, they had taken part in the election which led to his triumph. Mr. Lincoln, in 1865, is manifestly the President only of the North. Not only have the eleven Confederate States taken no part whatever in the election, but they have been excluded from it by formal and express legislation. The pseudo Governments of Louisiana and Tennessee chose delegates to cast the vote of those States; and that vote has been rejected by the Congress at Washington. It is formally declared that the eleven States which form the Confederacy are out of the Union. The position of the Federal Government is thus materially changed.

* * * To treat Mr. Lincoln as President over the Southern States, in virtue of the recent election, is to commit ourselves to a whole tissue of absurdities; if those States are portions of the Union, he has not been elected at all; for that can be no election from which one third of the constituent body is excluded. If they are portions of the Union, Congress could have no right to exclude or dispense with their votes. If they no longer belong to the Union, then Mr. Lincoln has no authority over them, and his present enterprise is an attempt to conquer an independent nation, not to subdue rebels. In a word, either the election is valid, in which case the eleven Confederate States are not members of the Union, or it is invalid, and the Union has no Government whatever. If Mr. Lincoln be lawfully President of the Union, the secession of the South is a legal fact, and Mr. Davis is legally President of the Confederate States.

If we recognize the present Government of the United States at all, we do, by implication recognize the independence of the South. We have, of course, no hope that any such argument will influence the policy of the Administration. With that policy neither justice nor reason has anything to do. It is on the comparative strength, not on the diplomatic or legal rights, of the two Confederacies, that the action of Her Majesty's Government depends. But there is a melancholy pleasure in stripping away the last shred of excuse that had hidden from England the unworthiness of the part she had been made to play, and exposing to all eyes the naked hypocrisy of Lord Russell's strict and impartial neutrality.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY. LINCOLN DEAD.

Seward Badly Wounded—His Son and Others Fatally.

Supposed Assassins Captured.

Official Despatches, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 1.30 A. M., April 15. —Major Gen. Dir, New York: This evening, about 9.30, at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and Major Rathbun, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered their box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape through the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed, a nurse and Miss Seward with him. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed, inflicted two stabs on the throat, and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which Gen. Grant was present, to day, the subject of the state of the country and the prospects of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee, and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of the Government in Virginia. All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

—EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Lincoln and wife, together with friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of 'American Cousin'. It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey. During the third act, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming 'Sic Semper Tyrannis,' and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet; rushing towards the

stage, many exclaiming, 'Hang him,' 'hang him.' The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. There was a rush toward the President's box, which cries were heard—'Stand back,' 'stand back,' 'give him air,' 'has any one stimulants?'

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out!

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the Army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting. Also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barrelled pocket-pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was immediately placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

At midnight, the Cabinet, with Messrs Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Carter, Gen. Oglerby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his medical associates, were around his bedside.

The President was in a state of syncope—totally insensible and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of the head! The surgeons in attendance were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone!

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated!

The appalling facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper; and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine! He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man finally pushed the servant aside and walked hastily towards the Secretary's room and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What farther passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the assassin struck Mr. Seward a blow on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Raymaster United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary of State, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely!

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, in the same manner of the assassin of the President.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An immense throng speedily gathered in front of the President's house and a strong guard was stationed there, many persons evidently supposing that